NOTES ON FLORIDA FUNGI.--No. 5.

BY W. W. CALKINS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

In previous papers, I mentioned some of the most prominent species of fungi,—or such as would naturally claim the attention of a tyro in this study. In this, I will consider a few forms that are not found without considerable trouble, much hard work, and frequently an abundance of bruises and scratches, to say nothing of the danger incurred from arousing a snake from its lair. I have often gone over a piece of woods and secured, as I supposed, everything of value, but repeated trials on the same ground have convinced me of my error and surprised me by. the results obtained In Florida there are some species found only in certain favorable localities and in certain woods. *Polyporus Salleanus*, B., a most beautiful species, and not common, occurs on dead hickory limbs lying on the ground and more sparingly on *Magnolia glauca*. *Lenzites corrugata*, is found on old limbs in moist places. *Hydnum lœticola*, B. & C., is very rare here, but fine, and can only be found by searching on low grounds very closely, and then weeks may pass without finding it. *Hydnum fragillissimum*, B. & C., is equally rare and only a few specimens have rewarded my efforts. Both of these species affect the under side of rotten limbs in dark forest shades. *Kneiffia Setigera*, Fr., in the same situations, is also not common.

PHOSPHORESCENT FUNGI.

Some time last fall (1885), Prof. Thos. G. Gentry, of Philadelphia, Pa. called my attention to the fact that *Panus stypticus*, Fr, is phosphorescent. Prof. G. had collected some specimens of this species and laid them with other fungi on a shelf to dry. On examining the specimens the same evening, it was found that the gills of the Panus were distinctly phosphorescent, a fact which I have been able to verify by my own observation of specimens, soon after collected at Newfield. By careful examination, the luminosity was found to proceed from the gills and not from the stipe, nor from the upper surface of the pileus, nor, finally, as was at first suspected, from any fragment of rotten wood attached to the specimen. This phosphorescence was not observed in all specimens brought in for examination, and seemed to depend on some peculiar condition of the air, having been noticed only in specimens gathered in damp weather or just before a storm.

In his "Introduction to Cryptogamic Botany," p. 265, Berkeley observes that "this luminosity has been noted in various parts of the world; and where the species has been fully developed it has been generally some species of *Agaricus* that has yielded the phenomena. *Agaricus*